The inspectors are required to meet once each year for the purpose of revising the rules by which they are governed in their action, or of adding to them such regulations as may be required. Their hast meeting was held at Louisville, Kentucky, in October last.

In their annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the board say that "the law has now been in operation five years, and whatever may have been the result of its operation, whether beneficial or otherwise, those results cannot now be with propriety considered fortuitous by those unfriendly to it, as was claimed by them during the early years of its operation. But these results, whatever they are, we think may be fairly attributed to the operathey are, we think may be fairly attributed to the opera-tion of the law." From the table accompanying the report we learn that during the five years preceding the passage of this law there were fifty steamboat acci-dents, by which one thousand one hundred and fifty-five lives were lost. During the five years subsequent to its passage the number of these accidents was reduced to seven, by which one hundred and thirty-two lives were lost, thus show-ing conclusively the beneficial influence which it has ex-

The board are of opinion "that the time is approaching when experience in the operation of the law will not only justify, but require, for a more prompt and efficient execution of its provisions, that all the rules and regulations' established by them "shall be revised, compiled, and indexed for the greater convenience of the inspectors and others interested." Alterations and additions were necesothers interested." Alterations and additions were necessarily frequent after the law first went into effect, but were decreasing with experience, and it had been in consequence of these alterations and additions that the board had heretofore thought it injudicious to put these regulations into more perfect arrangement and permanent

The accidents now most frequent and destructive were those by fire. The board had sought to reduce their frequency by every means in their power, and, for the accomplishment of this purpose, had passed several resolu-tions in regard to keeping all fire-extinguishing apparatus in perfect order and reliable for prompt use in case of ne-

Accidents by collision, though much less frequent tha formerly, still continued to occur, and often with the most disastrous results. These collisions, however, occurred more frequently between passenger and uninspected steamers, or other vessels, than between inspected pas-senger steamers. As a safeguard, the board, in 1854, had passed a resolution that steamers should be fitted with a steam whistle. After three years' experience in its use, the great importance and value of the change was now universally admitted, and the board "have no doubt that the introduction of the whistle for this purpose ha

that the introduction of the whistle for this purpose has been the means of avoiding many collisions, the loss of much property, and probably of many valuable lives." In speaking of inflated life-preservers, the board say that, "having become satisfied that they were not such life-preservers as the law contemplated, a resolution was passed at the St. Louis meeting in 1855 that no more in-flated life-preservers should be passed by the local boards." At the last meeting, very full and satisfactory evidence having been presented that tin life-preservers were liable to very serious objections, and were not such as the law contemplated, the board passed a resolution that they should not hereafter be received as a compli-

snce with the law.

The board submit that collisions between inspected steamers rarely occur, and that the great majority of ac-cidents of this character occur with uninspected steamers or sailing vessels. The cause of these accidents with un-inspected steamers is frequently the result of an atter disregard on its part of the rules imposed upon those in spected under the law. These accidents occur most fre quently with sailing vessels in the night in consequence of the vessel showing no light. In the opinion of the board, both these classes of collisions might be reduced in number by some slight preventive enactment by Con-

A committee having been appointed to examine the "patent detachable deck saloon cabin" of Mr. W. R. Jackson, of Baltimore, reported that, in their opinion, it was a most successful attempt to combine such a strucwas a most successful arrangement of the upper works of true with the present arrangement of the upper works of steam and other vessels, but they would not hold out the idea that such a float or raft would furnish positive security if embarked upon a rough and tempestuous sea, diested be of much value in many cases of the sink

ing of vessels in comparatively smooth water.

The board had determined hereafter not to license as ngineers minors or persons under lawful age.

ork-jacket life-preservers reported that they believed them to be a very valuable article for the purpose de signed—at all times reliable, not subject to injury from exposure, and not easily deranged, and, when made in the cribed, were easily adjusted to the body, and, when so ured thereto, leave the limbs entirely unencumbered and free to be used either for their own preservation stance of others. The board passed a resolution directing the local boards, when new life-preservers are required, either in fitting out new steamers or to supply the place of those which may have been condemned, not to pass any form of life-preserver the filling of which is of cork dust or shavings, or the refuse of cork cuttings They are also directed to require that at least one-tenth of such life-preservers shall be of suitable size for children, and of a properly-decreased buoyancy. The board subsequently passed a resolution making it the duty of the cal inspectors to require a cork-jacket life-preserver to be placed in each state-room or berth, or one of them for each person that the steamer can accommodate.

The labors of these inspectors have been arduous and are mitting, and their beneficial results entitle them to great credit.

> From the Richmond Enquirer. THE GRAVE OF PATRICK HENRY.

Until very recently- and the people not only of Virginia, but of the whole Union, should hear it with chagrin and sorrow—the grace of Patrick Henry has had no stone

to mark its locality, no monument to invite the eye of pilgrims in search of that secred shrine. And at last the ous and patriotic task has been undertaken, not by the State that proudly claims the maternity of him, whose launtices spirit and stirring eloquence awakened the lone not by the nation that "boasts his name" and till reaps the reward of his services, but by the two surviving sons of that fearless and gifted champion of

We have been favored by a gentleman who has lately been sojourning for a few days in the county of Charlotte with a description of the tomb-stone. It is strikingly symbolical of the great cause of republicanism, in which he who sleeps beneath it so gloriously shone, not less by the light of the genius with which he irradiated it than by the patriotic ardor that animated him to espouse it. It consists simply of a solid wall of fine sund-stone—quar-ried on the place—nine feet ten inches equare, and two eet high, with a superstructure six feet square, twentytwo inches high, with marble slabs projecting over the sides. On one of the slabs is inscribed: "Patrick Hen-Born May 29th, 1738. Died June 6th, 1799. His fame his best epitaph. On the other: "Dorethea Dan-dridge, wife of Patrick Henry Born In the year 1756. Died February 14th, 1831." It will thus be seen that his wife sleeps by his side. In Charlotte county, at Red Hill, the residence of John Henry, esq., these sacred relics lie. Would it not be well for the State of Virginia to add a single stone, at least, to the modest monument that marks the grave of PATRICK HENRY!

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Comme THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON WALKER'S AR-

REST We are confident that the great n

We are confident that the great majority of American citizens who prize the honor of their country and desire to preserve her high standing in the family of civilised nations, and promote by lawful means her interests and progress, will heartily approve the President's recent message to the Senate in reply to a call for information with regard to the arrest of Wm W liker at Punta Arenas by Commodore Paulding.

Technically, and according to the strict letter of international law, Commodore Paulding did wrong in landing an armed force of United States marines on Nicaraguan soil to arrest an offender against the laws of the United States. When Walker landed at Punta Arenas he was beyond the legal power of the United States, and was only amenable to the laws of Nicaragua. Commodore Paulding's conduct, therefore, was a usurpation of power legally vested in the Nicaraguan government, and an offence against the sovereignty of that republic, for which she is entitled, should be think proper, to demand satisfaction from the United States. It is necessary, therefore, lest Commodore Paulding's set should be construct hereafter as a precedent to justify the invasion of the territory, of an independent State for the purpose of arresting an American fugitive from justice, that it should be disavowed by the federal Executive, and declared to be, in the words of the President, "a graveeror." As the government of the United States are bound to demand redress for a violation by any other nation of international comity, or any transgression of those principles which have been adopted by general consent as a guarantee of the independence and rights of nations, without regard to this power or territorial extent—on the same principle are they bound to observe that comity themselves, and to discountenance any departure by their officers from the code which the governments of the civilized world have accepted as the rule of their intercourse. In disavowing Commodore Paulding's capture of Walker and his followers on the soil of Nicarag

shown, whether Walker be, as he claims, a citizen of Ni-caragua or a citizen of the United States, he outraged the law of the United States when he fitted out an expedition within our limits, the object of which was to invade a country with which we are at peace, and to overturn a government which we have formally acknowledged. Whatever may be his nationality, as the President nobly remarks, he violated "the principles of Christianity, morality, and humanity, held sacred by all civilized na-tions, and by none more than by the people of the United States;" and he deserves, and should receive, the se-verest punishment allowed by the law, it we would save ourselves from the imputation of being accomplices in his guilt.

guilt.
We cannot commend too highly the forcible rebuke which the President administers to those who hold the doctrine that American interests and American progress are served when an adventurer and a few daring and utare served when an adventurer and a few daring and utterly reckless men form an expedition against one of the feeble States which are close to our borders. The fillibusters may call themselves benefactors of mankind and diffusers of civilization, and their friends may esteem them as such, but the world considers them as pirates, enemies of mankind, and punishable wherever or by whomsoever captured. If Central America is to be regenerated, and if the blessings of civilization are to be extended to that unhappy country, it is not by the knives of a fillibuster band or at the cannon's mouth that so great a work can be accomplished, but by the lessons of peace, the influence of friendship and good fellowship, and the irresistible attraction of superior mental and physical culture.

The United States have reason to be proud that their Chief Magistrate has so nobly vindicated the national honor, and so forcibly expressed his determination to uphold the law, and punish all who may venture to transgress it.

From the Richmond Enquirer. MR. BUCHANAN-HIS MESSAGE RELATIVE TO THE ARREST OF GENERAL WALKER.

On Saturday we published the President's message, which accompanied the correspondence called for by the Senate, relative to recent events in Central America. It is an eminently conservative and dignified document, placing the delicate and important question of which it treats in its proper light, and evidencing nified document, placing the delicate and important question of which it treats in its proper light, and evidencing that self-confident conviction of right, combined with the determination to maintain it, which is so essential to a safe, just, and judicious conduct of the foreign as well as domestic relations of our government. We speak in no spirit of partisan adulation when we say our exalted opin ion of the ability and high confidence in the patriotism of Mr. Buchanan previous to his election have been corroborated and confirmed again by each additional State paper that has been issued by him since his inauguration. His first message to Congress, his Silliman letter, and his message to the Senate on Thursday all attest unflinching firances, the most impartial patriotism, and the highest degree of statesmanship. Beset by the conflicting counsels and irreconcilable prejudices of factions on momentary measures of expediency; confronted by difficulties long ago commenced and already ripened for his administration; coming into office at that critical juncture, when the ship of State must sink or be saved by the stout heart and steady hand of him at the helm, he has so far encountered obstacles at almost every step, and met with dangers on every side. He has, however, proved himself not only equal to each emergency as it has arisen, but superior to the misfortunes that frown on him, as well as too much for the machinations of those who would embarrass and break down his administration for the attainment of their own ends.

The unwarranted arrest of General Walker is the latest trouble that has come upon the President. When it was suddenly announced a few days ago, a murmur of disan-

trouble that has come upon the President. When it was suddenly announced a few days ago, a murmur of disap-probation followed the astonishing intelligence as it flew through the country. And soon it swells into a thunderthrough the country. And soon it swells into a thunder-tone of condemnation. The voice of the people is heard, not in the timid accent of doubtful disapproval, but in loud and distinct denunciation of the unauthorized and intelerable violation of international law. It has not yet ceased. The Union still rings with the outery against the

hood and distinct denunciation of the unauthorized and intolerable violation of international law. It has not yet cased. The Union still rings with the outery against the usurpation of Commodore Paulding. This was a trying question for the decision of the President—one from which not a few men, intimidated by the outburst of popular indignation, would have shrunk, and either sought shelter in equivocation, or bowed low to the storm, and joined in the extremest reprobation. Mr. Buchanan has done neither. He has met it boldy, and with a manliness, candor, and determination worthy the Executive of the United States. Separating the man from the officer—the motive from the act—the end from the means—he applauds the one and condemns the other. And we have no doubt the country will sustain him in his decision. When we say the country, we mean, of course, not to include those mad-caps whose sympathies for Walker have completely shut out from their mental and moral vision the dignity and honor and laws of the United States.

The sentence of condemnation passed by the people on the conduct of Commodore Paulding is ratified and reatized by the President when he says that officer committed "ag grave error" in his arrest of General Walker on Nicaraguan soil. It is true, he has not ordered him home to be arraigned before a court martial, nor has he recommended his suspension or dismissal from the service. No such proceeding was necessary. A simple rebuke, such as has been administered, was a disavowal of the act on the part of the government: and nothing more was either demanded or could be expected by conservative citizens, who would maintain that policy towards other powers, without which no nation, however strong, prosperous, or free, can command the confidence and administion of the civilized world. That portion of the President's regular message which relates to the maintenance of the neutrality laws, so far as we have been enabled to observe, was received with signs of disapprobation in no section of the country. And i

ically avowing his determination to enforce them faith-fully, if possible, by all the legitimate means in his pow-er, we cannot doubt that law abiding citizens of all par-ties and in all portions of the Union will applaud him.

JANUARY.

A report reaches us that at the election for State officers, in anticipation of the acceptance of the Lecomptou
constitution by Congress, the free-State party went in
and was successful. Had anything been needed to settle
the territorial controversy, the consummation is certainly
in this proceeding. The territorial legislature, in its special session, had, however, endorsed the Lecompton convention by providing for a vote upon the constitution
emanating from that body. The subject is now in a cendition that should be unexceptionable to the Congress of
the United States. Whatever may be the fact respecting
the vote of the 4th of January, there is no reasonable
ground for prolonging the issue in the arema of national
politics. Every well-balanced mind in the country will
approve of the most summary, lawful, and equitable procoeding for the final adjustment of the Kanssa difficulty.
And every man knows full well that the most effectual
process by which to arrive at the end proposed is to admit
Kansas as a State into the Union with the constitution
adopted by a vote of the people on the 21st of December A report reaches us that at the election for State Kansas as a State into the Union with the constitution adopted by a vote of the people on the 21st of December last. It should not be necessary to urge such a measur last. It should not be necessary to urge such a measure upon the national legislature. The propriety of the act is so palpable and obvious that hostility to such a proceeding can scarcely affect a higher tone and character than

is so palpable and obvious that hostility to such a proceeding can scarcely affect a higher tone and character than captious opposition.

In reviewing the position and opinions of prominent public men upon this vexed question, it does not appear to us that, outside of the republican party, there is any serious cause of dissension, as the difference is really unimportant. It is narrowed to a question about the expression of exhibition of popular sovereignty. One man thinks that on the constitutional organization of a State popular sovereignty must be primarily and ultimately expressed by the people themselves at the ballot-box. Another considers that the primary expression of the popular will is sufficient, and that the sovereignty may be delegated, the people possessing the inalienable right to assert and demonstrate their sovereignty at any time when they may deem it expedient to do so. Abstract views and opinious may be indulged upon such an issue as this to almost any extent; but for all practical purposes the effect is the same. If the people vote upon a constitution framed and approved by a convention of delegates, it is rarely the case that any one voter will approve an entire instrument of the kind. He takes what he esteems the evil with the good, for the sake of the latter, and resumes in his own person the right and the power to take measures at any future time to amend or remodel the instrument. This, doubtless, has been the case invariably where a vote thas been had upon original or revised constitutions: while it is a fact that several States have come

strument. This, doubtless, has been the cuse invariably where a vote has been had upon original or revised constitutions; while it is a fact that several States have come into the Union with constitutions never submitted to a vote of the people, some of which have been revised, while others have endured until the present time. With respect to Kansas, there remains no further cause of difference or agitation about the constitution, if it is true that the free-State men have elected their State officers under it. They will thus be prepared to organize as a State at any given time, and hereafter they may amend, alter, or entirely remodel their constitution to suit themselves and "in their own way." If they have not done this, it is only necessary to erect the Territory into a State, and they will assuredly take care of themselves hereafter.

present at the celebration of the anniversary of the 8th of January by the Jackson Democratic Association of this city, was received by the committee of invitation too late to accompany the full report of the celebration in vester-

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 5th reached me yesterday too General Research of the Sth reached me yesterday too late to reply in time for your celebration to-day. I beg you to believe that I appreciated the compliment of your invitation, and sympathized with "The Jackson Democratic Association of Washington city" in their commemoration of the glorious victory at New Orleans.

Very truly, yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

To Jno. G. Norris, C. Edelen, and Jno. Davis, Co.

Winter in the Wisconsin Pineris.—The Wausau Central Wisconsin of the 1st inst. says: "The winter is now one-third gone, and thus far has been very mild. The days are warm and pleasant, the nights cool, and the snow not over six inches deep. "Loggers" are complaining of there not being sufficient snow for their business, and teamsters complain of hard sleighing. Wagons will now go as easy as sleds between here and Steven's Point."

MARRIED.

At Brandon, Vermont, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Kings Tay, JAMES K. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, to Miss ELLA A. FAR

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY and Profitable

for humanity in glasses for spectacles which will produce a clearness and easiness of vision, and, at the same time, warranted to strengthen any eye affected with cataract, or tending to it, weakness, or short sightedness.

Best references can be given of an immense population of Washing ton, or in any other part of the United States; besides, the best reference will be those that have those assisting glasses, for sufferers, of the

on, or many one part of the candeling glasses, for sufferers, of the cyos.

"The sole person" that possesses them in this country, who will suit any person who cannot be suited anywhere else, at first sight, by only examining the eye, is

Orner of Eighth street and Penn. avenue.

United States Patent Office,
Washington, January 12, 1858.

On the petition of Joseph Eaton, administrator
of the estate of Charles F. Paine, deceased, Winslow, Maine,
praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Charles
F. Paine for an improvement in "hay presses." for seven years
from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 25th day
of April, 1858.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on
Monday, the 19th of April, at 12 o'clock, in.; and all persons are
notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition
ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent
office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty
days before the day of hearing; all testimous yield by either party to
be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. ance with the rules of the onice, when the control of the lesimony in the case will be closed on the 3d of April; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Washington, B. C., and Post, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 19th of April next, the day of hearing.

Commissioner of Patents.

DUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.—HOOE, and 9th streets, keep constantly on hand a full and completely ascort ed stock of the following named goods, to which they respectfully in vite the nitention of purchasers, viz.

The newest patterns of Wilton carpetings, the newest patterns of vieter targetings, the newest patterns of Brussels carpetings; the newest patterns of Brussels carpetings; the newest patterns of Brussels carpetings; there ply, superior ingrains, common ingrains, twilled pand plain Venitian and rag carpetings; the newest patterns of Brussels carpetings; three ply, superior ingrains, towide pand plain Venitian and rag carpetings; bruggett's linen floor damasks, step damasks, and oil cloths, stairrods, crumb cholis, Mosels, vieter, inted, and other rups; door mattings; hoose and table oil cloths, superior hed blankets, Marselles counterpanes, linen and cotton sheedings, pulnow and bolter linens; superfortable damasks, sain damask table cloths and naphtins to maich, damask, huck-back, diapret and other towelings; palson and table overes; lace and mustin curtains; brocatel, sain lane, damask, and other curtain materials reps and other materials for covering furniture; gilt cornless and curtain fittines; shade linens, ginp, tassels, curtain materials reps and other materials for covering furniture; gilt cornless and curtain fatures; shade linens, ginp, tassels, curtain materials reps and other materials for covering furniture; gilt cornless and curtain fatures; shade linens, ginp, tassels, curtain materials reps and other materials for covering furniture; gilt cornless and curtain fatures; shade linens, ginp, tassels, curtain materials reps and other materials for covering furniture; gilt cornless and curtain fatures; shade linens, ginp, tassels, curtain materials reps and other materials for covering furniture; gilt cornless and curtain fatures; shade linens, ginp, tassels, ottomass, ke. together with a great variety of other unseed and necessary articles, all of which will be offered upon such terms as to i

GEORGE FARNAM, WISCONSIN AND MIN DIRGE FARNAM, MISCONSIN AND ALL J nesota - Commission, intelligence, queeral ind agent, and try public, entering land, leasing property, making collections, mining titles, paying taxes, &c., promptly attended to. Partici-tention given to leaning money guarantying to the loaner from 12 per cent, secured on real estate worth from two to three the a amount bound—weeker per cent. legal—in Wecomis and Mis-da there is no every law. All letters and inquiries promptly

Hon. C. C. Washburn, M. C., Mineral Paint, Wisconsin,
Gov. Alex. W. Randall, Madison,
E. Gov. Coles Bashford, Oshkools,
Ileut. E. D. Campbell, La Crosse,
Hon. S. D. Hastings, State Treasurer, Madison,
Theo. Rodolph, Beceiver U. S. Land Office, La Crosse, Wis.
Thomas B. Stoddar,
D. D. Cameron,
C. K. Lord,
Pile, Pacon, & Co., Benkers,
Katanyan Hank,
Gibbon, M. Main street, La Crosse, Wisconsin,
Land, Office on Main street, La Crosse, Wiscopsin

DURNISHED ROOM TO LET .- A neatly furnish ed front room to let to one or two gentlemen, without private family; no children or boarders in the family oly at 517 I street north, between 6th and 7th streets.

Jan 18-418.

LOCAL NEWS.

UNITED STATES AGRACULTURAL SOCIETY .- This national organization, which holds its sixth annual necting this morating at the Smithsonisu Institution, was organized at a convention held in this city in June, 1851, at which at a convention held in this city in June, 1851, at which time twenty-three States and Territories were represented. A constitution was adopted, and an organization perfected, the president chosen being the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, whose seal and devotion in the cause of agriculture well entitled him to the honor. At each subsequent annual meeting Colonel Wilder has been re-elected with the most perfect unanimity, and in opposition to the sition to his repeatedly expressed desire to be relieved from the responsibilities of the office. It is to be hoped that the rumor affoat that he will this year positively de-

that the rumor afloat that he will this year positively de-cline a re-election is unfounded.

The society, which now numbers among its members a large number of the most distinguished men of our Union, has held public exhibitions at Springfield, Massachusetts; Springfield, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Boston, Massachusetts; Syracuse, New York; and Louisville, Kentucky. The two last named were held during the past summer, and were attended by thousands. At Syra-cuse the exhibition was confined to harvest implements, which were thoroughly tested in the field; at Louisville the premium list embraced horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, farm implements, grain crops, native wines, fruits, and flowers. It was a truly magnificent agricultural festival, the collection of horses and of stock exceeding in excellence any exhibition ever witnessed on this continent. A grand banquet closed the display, which was honored by the presence of many distinguished men

from all parts of the country.

These exhibitions have been fully reported in the published Transactions of the Society, which form an annual vol-ume, distributed gratuitously to its members. These volumes also contain valuable papers on topics connected with scientific and practical agriculture, by some of the

ablest writers in the country.

The annual meetings of the society have been held at the Smithsonian Institution, its spacious halls having been courteously tendered by Professor Henry. They have been attended by the Presidents of the United States. senators, representatives, and distinguished gentlemer from every section of the country, with eminent practical and scientific agriculturalists, and many of the discussions have been of great interest. The remarks made at one of these meetings by Mr. Webster were eloquently expressive, testifying his deep interest in the noble enterprise for the promotion of which the society was as-sembled, and claiming it as a great honor to be called

the "Farmer of Marshfield."

Numerous delegations from State boards and societies. and from county societies, have arrived in the metropolis to attend the meeting to-day, and there will be a general representation of American agriculturalists "in Congress assembled. The session will commence this morning at 9 o'clock, when President Wilder will deliver his an-

nual address.

Among the subjects on the programme is: "The necessity of having a more perfect knowledge of the mineral necessities of our own crops developed," which will be introduced by Thomas Antisell.

The Chinese rugar cane' will be discussed after the election of officers on Thursday morning, after a report from the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to have it tested in various localities, of which Hon. D Jay Browne, of the Patent Office, is chairman,

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS. - At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening, Frederick A. Klopfer, nominated by the mayor as chief of police under the new law, was confirmed, as were the following police officers and magistrates :

Magistrates—1st district, Samuel Drury; 3d district, J. D. Clark; 5th district, Wm. Thompson; 7th district, T. C. Donn, (to attend guard-house daily;) 8th district, Patrick McKenna; 2d, 4th, and 6th united, Thomas J. Police Officers. — 1st district, Wm. Daw, John Dewdney

Police Officers.— 1st district, Wm. Daw, John Dewdney, James F. Edwards, David Lucas; 2d district, Wm. H. Fanning, Chas E. Eckloff; 3d district, James Ginnaty; 4th district, James H. Suif, Patrick Gornley; 5th district, W. L. Ross, John F. Carter; 6th district, Benjamin Watson; 7th district, Edward McHenry, Henry Yeatman; 8th district, Hiram C. Harrover, Henry Nash, Chas. W. Arnold, Jacob Ash, Reubin Collins; 9th district, Francis Edelen, Nicholas G. Sanderson, James H. Irvin, Wm. Mooney; 10th district, John M. Lloyd, Joseph C. Gill, Joseph Beitzell, Samuel Chipley.

COURT OF CLAIMS YESTERDAY. - Mr. B. B. French made the closing argument in the case of John L. Wirt, and the case was submitted. Mr. Cox opened the argument for the claimant in the

ase of Harriet B. Macomb, administratrix.

Mr. McPherson replied for the government. Mr. Cox closed the argument, and the case was submit-

A NEW WORK .- Mr. Winslow M. Watson contemplates the publication of the "Congressional Companion," on the plan of Dod's Parliamentary Companion, which has been is much needed by all who visit Washington, as well as by politicians and reading men throughout the Union. Mr. Watson, the compiler, has been connected with the press for many years, and will, we are assured, fulfil the promise of his prospectus faithfully and energetically.

THE WASHINGTON THEATRE IS WINNING golden opinions and the stage management is pronounced more perfect than anything of the sort we have had in the metropolis since the days of Wood and Warren. Those who have witnessed the graceful movements of the ballet corps and the vivacious performances of the vandeville company are enthusiastic in their praises.

HENRY CLAY. - A portrait of the great Kentucky states nan, printed in colors, is sold for only fifty cents by Alexander Adamson, Seventh street, opposite the Post

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY. - The Common Council have granted the use of their hall to the Colonization Society for their annual meeting on the 19th, 20th, and 21st

SEVERAL new leaves turned over, and expressed

EVERAL new leaves turned over, and expressed in the language of a friend, which we adopt.

We beg respectfully to state to customers keeping accounts with us that, in consequence of the continued durangement in financial matters, and the general shortening of credits, we feel obliged to make a change in terms of settlement of many parties who deal with us.

We will insist strictly on the payment in cach of all accounts made after this date, when rendered. No settlement in any other mode than a cach payment will be acceptable, and any account not softled promptly will be discontinued.

Nothing will hareafter be charged to pursons who may heretofore have had a few small items charged occasionally, without its being considered by either party a regular account. Long experience has shown us that such bills are by far the most difficult to collect. We will also decline to open accounts with parties (no matter how responsible) who have not beretofore had a regular account with us.

To the great number of our customers who have always paid their bills with the timust promptness the above remarks can in no way and are not intended to apply. To such we return our disalts, and will endeavor to reader their wishs to our store both pleasant and advantageous.

THE TURNER LEGACY .- Messrs. Taylor & Man THE TURNER LEGACY.—Messrs. Taylor & Maniry have the honor to amounce that they have just received from
London a series of face simile water color drawings by the best English
artists. from the original pictures and drawings by the hate J. W. M.
Turner, R. A., in the above collection, the property of the English na
tion, now exhibiting at Mariborough House, London.

Also, Simpson's celebrated historical painting of the Restoration of
the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United Nation to her
Majesty the Queen's Discheduler of the Consigned to Mesers. Taylor & Maury by the Queen's publishers. Mesers.
Colongal's Co., London.
On exhibition at No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, ever Mesers. Wall,
Stephens, & Os's store. (Hours from 10, a. m., to 8, p. m.)

Admission 2a cents.

subscriber has for rentallarge and handsomely furnished house, containing ten large rooms, with water and gas throughout, brick stable, with accompositations for four horses and two carriages, with the property is altered in the immediate victories.

BY TELEGRAPH

From Ulah. Sr. Louis, Jan 12.—Utah dates of December 1st have been received here. They state that the troops are all in winter quarters at Fort Bridger, except Cook a command, which is 40 miles distant, where a scant supply of grass remained. The troops were comfortably stationed. The weather was very mild, and good health prevailed. The provisions on hand were sufficient to last till the 1st of June. Two-thirds of the animals, however, were dead. It was reported that the Mormons were preparing to leave for the British possessions, and that pioneer parties had already left.

leave for the British possessions, and that pioneer parties had already left.

Young had sent a quantity of salt to Col. Johnson, and the latter replied that he would bang any messenger from the same quarter on a similar errand. Young had also sent an invitation to the United States officers to partake of winter hospitalities at Salt Lake city.

It is stated that Col. Johnson feels assured that the Mormons will leave in the spring. Colonel Cumming had issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion; that the trial of the Mormon leaders will be the first course he will pursue; this failing, he will resort to military force. He commands all armed bodies to immediately disband, and return to their homes.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 12.—The Democrat of this city has Kansas dates of the 7th, which give pro-slavery majori ties in Kickapoo, Doniphan, Johnson, and Bourbon counties, of nearly 4,000 in all. The democratic State counties, of nearly 4,000 in all. The democratic State ticket is probably elected. The majority in the legislature is free State, and half the vote in the Territory for State officers, but the expression was very decided against the Lecompton constitution, the majority against it being about ten thousand. There had been several acrests for election frauds. A man named Calvert was taken to Leavenworth, escorted with cannon belonging to the Kickapoo rangers, and was paraded through the atreets. Much excitement prevailed, and further trouble was feared. Mr. Calhoun has been advised not to return.

(The Reporter of the Associated Press requests us say that the association has no authorized correspondent in Kansas, and consequently only such news from that Territory is communicated as the agent at St. Louis gathers at that point. The despatch is credited to the St. Louis Democrat, authority altogether questionable. The confused character of the despatch renders it nearly worthless, yet we give it as it came to hand.-En.]

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—By the arrival of the Tennessee, we have advices from Vera Cruz of the 7th inst.

A large party had risen against the plans of Tacubaya, consisting of a majority of the civilians.

Comonfort left the capital on the 1st inst. with troops, destination unknown. The foreign ministers had previously paid their respects to him, with the exception of the British representative, whose absence caused much remark.

mark.
There was a rumor that Alvarez is dead. Senor Parodi has issued a proclamation against Comon-fort, and has made large levies of troops. Vera Cruz has recalled its acceptance of the plans of Tacubaya. Civil war is considered inevitable.

Interesting from Nicaragua Surrender of Colonel Anderson a United States Frigate. New ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The steamship Empire City has arrived at the Balize from Havana 9th. The Star of the West takes out \$1,500,000 in treasure.

The United States steamer Fulton arrived at Aspinwall, bringing news of the surrender of Anderson, Fort Castillo, and the river steamers to the frigate Susquehanna.

Sr. Louis, Jan 11.—Kansas correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat says that the free-State legislature and free-State ticket had received an average majority of 185. Wyandotte gave 373 against the Lecompton constitution; Leavenworth upwards of 1,100 majority for a free State. A passenger from the Territory states that the free-State ticket is doubtless elected by a large majority. No disturbance was reported.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 11. Resolutions have been introduced in the Nebraska legislature deprecating the action of the Lecompton convention in failing to submit the constitution to the vote of the people, and expressing fears that the establishment of such a precedent may have an important bearing upon the character of their own domestic institutions.

Resolutions endorsing the claim of F. Ferguson to a seat in Congress, in preference to Mr. Chapman, by whom it is contested, passed both houses of the legislature by a decided vote.

Suicide of an Ex-President.

New Orleans, Jan 12. Dr. A. Jones, ex-President of Texas, committed suicide at Houston on the 8th inst. by blowing out his brains.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, (Va.) Jan. 12.—The house has adopted the caucus resolutions in favor of the Lecompton constitution. The senate has postplated action in the matter.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 10, (via New York.)—The stock of coffee is large, and prices have fallen to 700 reis. Superior qualities were without buyers.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. - Cotton & cent dearer ; sales to New York, Jan. 12.—Cotton † cent dearer; sates to-day 1,200 bales—fair Uplands quoted, 11 cents; middling Upland, 9‡ cents. Flour unchanged, 9,500 barrels—State, 84 25 a \$4 35; Ohio, \$4 70 a \$4 91. Southern, \$4 50 a \$4 80. Wheat unchanged—sales 8,000 bushels. Corn very dull at unchanged rates. Lard syono bushels. Corn very dult at unchanged rates. Land advanced 1 cent. Sugar heavy at 1 a 1 cent decline: Orleans being quoted at 5\frac{1}{2} a 7\frac{1}{2} cents. Molasses lower: Orleans, 30 cents. Spirits of turpentine heavy at 39\frac{1}{2} a 40 cents. Rosin buoyant, 30 a 35 cents. Rice quiet.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of strangers and the citizens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which he introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schie-

he introduced to the American public under the many or women and an Aromatic Schnapps.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distillery in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can be procured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicated not by the common harsh herry, but by the most choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian jumper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated timeters of e.quisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcending in the cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage heretefore known.

The proprietor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty.

ing in the correct and incommendate the whole medical faculty of the United States, and has received answers from about four thousand physicians and chemists, who endorse it, over their signatures, as a most desirable addition to the materia medica.

Forsons who purchase should be careful to get the gaussine article, as the whole contrary is flooded with counterfests and imitations.

Fut up in quart and pust bottles, in cases of one deven each, and for sale by all the respectable druggists and grocers in the United States.

LDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer,

PHOTOGRAPH OIL PAINTINGS, PROFESSOR J. E. CHURCHILL. Artist, respect folly returns thanks to his friends and patrons for past encourage neut, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Studio at McCartey's Gallery, No. 448 Pennsylvania avenue, three loars seat of 4% street.

Dec 4—4f

ORPHANS' FAIR removed to Iron Hall, Pennsylvania around The articles vania avonue. The inclemency of the weather having prevent-ed many persons who were anxious to do so from attending the fair at Odd Fellows. Hall, the managers have been prevailed upon to continue it a few days more, and it will be opened at from Hall. The articles for sale are marked down at the lower possible prices, and the patronage of the charitable is carriedly solicited. Nearly 150 orphan girls are depending upon, the result of this effort to procure what is absolutely accessory for their present wants.

C. WOODWARD'S Metropolitan Stove and Grate factory, No. 318 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—I have on hand a large assertment of buggies, rycksways, and one and two borse carriages, of the latest and most approved styles. Also suveral second hand fight one and two-borse carriages, but little used, any if which will be said very low for cash, or negotiable paper at short fate. I always keep on hand the largest whoch that is keep in this city and persons intenting to purchase about not fail to examine my stock before purchasing elementer.

No. 409 Pennsylvania avenue.

No. 409 Pennsylvania av Alon, for sale, a No. I famay horse large, young and p gentle and sound, used by myself during the summer. New 13—30a offscp5w

Marble Manufactures, Tombs, Statuettes, Etc. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully invites the attention of the public to his large and elegant stock of MARSIDE, TOMBSTONES, AND MONUMENTS, At his contablications on E street north, between Twelfth and Thirteenth

He has in his employ carvors and other experienced workers in the and course marbles, and in every other description of stone.

ANALYE may been and in every office description of alcohol.

NARRYE MANYELS OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Or his own manufacture, and of superior quality.

LINTIES, DOOR AND WINDOW SILES, CARRIAGE FIRES, NEW YORK FLANDOW, he.

In fact, everything that is required in the sample and stone brainess, either for utility or tasts for the fine stre.

Me deems a particular description of his stock unaccessary, but our dially invites a variet to his yard, where every one can judge for himself.

self.

In addition to the above-enumerated articles he has a number sufficient to the above-enumerated articles he has a number sufficient to the above-enumerated articles he has a number sufficient to the sufficient sufficient to the sufficient sufficient to the sufficient sufficient to the sufficient suf

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above scheapps to porsons travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, or account of its medicinal properties in correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which air travellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be careful in purchasing the schaappe, as the whole country is fooded with counterfeits and imitations. The genuine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and

Dept 13—dlimit Dept 18 Beaver street, New York

GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED THE BEST RATES, FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE SOLD ON THE PRINCIPAL POINTS IN ECROPE IN SUBS TO SUIT.

GOLD CURRENCY AND VIRGINIA MONEY arecounts will be opened for depositors, payable in name funds or in gold, charging the current rates. Checks must be marked accordingly.

Sight drafts on all the principal cities in the Union sold in nums to

Bouds and stocks sold on commission.
Cucarrent money bought and sold.
Land warrants purchased at the highest rates.
SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT, & CO.,

By JAS. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED attreet.—On Tuesday afternoon, January 5, at 6 o'check, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust, dated November, 1884, and recorded in Liber J. A. S. No. 9, blook 375, at seq. one of the land recorded for Washington county, the subscriber will self at public suction, to the highest badder, the following described property, viz:

Beginning at the intersection of Ponnayivania avenue and 19th street, and running thence westwardly along the line of said avenue to the centre of the wall which divides the canteramost house of the row known as the "Seven Buildings" from the second house of the said row, communicing from the east and thereof; these northwardly along the courte of the said dividing wall, the yard wall, and along the west line of the stable on said lot, to the alloy; these sustwardly along the line of said alley to said 19th street; these southwardly along the line of said alley to said 19th street; these southwardly along the line of said alley to said 19th street; these southwardly along the line of said alley to said 19th street to the place of beginning, with the improvements, consisting of an excellent three-story brick dwelling-house, with brick stables, &c. rovements, consisting of an excel-se, with brick stables, &c. Terms made known at sale,

WM. A. MIX, Trustee JAS. C. McGUIRE.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesda ernoon, January 13th, same hour and place. WM. A. MIX, Trustee, J. C. McGUIRE, Asse.

WASHINGTON ART ASSOCIATION. The Second Annual Exhibition of the Washington Art Association of now open at the Gallery, on H street, between 13th and 14th streets from 10, a. m., to 10, p. m.
Admission 22 cents. Season tickets \$1. To be had at the principal stoketores and hotels, and at the door. THREE CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS-To two of

THREE CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS—To two of whom we are under oldigations. Jiral, to the vast and rapidly increasing numbers who hay of us for cash. Second, to all those who settle their bills promptly whon presented. With increased farilities, experience, and secry we trust to mart a continuation of their confidence.

To the third class, who settle their bills when it suits their convenience, we have easy to say that we have decided to dispunse with all bills with them in future.

Rigid punctuality is the hinge on which all our operations turn. Customers who do not desire their bills presented will please call at our desk for them prior to the lat proximo.

The present flusacial condition throughout the world will sufficiently explain the necessity that exists for prompt payment.

We are not opening any new bills. We make the intainment to prevent applications.

at opening any new inter-ations. PARRY & BROTTER, Extensive dealers in dry goods of the best class "Central Stores," west build "Central Stores," west build

L'RENCH DINNERS, &c.-Mons. L. Cabantous

FRENCH DINNERS, &c. — Mons. L. Cabantous, from Paris, having been taken in my snaploy tills day, I shall be prepared to furnish dinners and suppers, and parises of a very description, in the most approved style. My own as well as Mos. Cabantous's personal suspervision given to all parisin, and wave of every kind supplied. Confectionary, pyramide, hairy and plate create, ices, jellies, chariottees. Rc., of very profuse varieties, and over use hundred patterns lee mouisis for parties. The following extra flus French dishest I will name, viz:

D'Entre Froid a la Gelee
Noix de Vean a la Saint Garat
Lee Angulites aux Besirre Shoutpellier
Aspie de Foies Grau en Belle Vue
Gaiantine de Fainan a la d'Orioan
Pate a la Francaisea a la Gelee
Los Chaud Froid deconsis aux truffle
Ballottne de Figeon a la Gelee
Sulhad d'Homand a la Bagnasia,
Potage a la Tontus
Potage a la Tontus
Potage de Boud de Vean
Potage a la Richeliqu Easenes de Gibier
Los Pjets de Besuf a la Ranae
Pinde a la Chipolata.

D'Entress.

D'Entrest. Saute de Filet de Poulet au Bupros Patre Chaud de Caille aux Gratin Fillet de Caneton aux gus d'Orang Salmis de Perdreaux ou Berase

Code-lettes of Taylor Tendron de Venu en Mandolome
Timbale de Maccaroti a la Parisien
Vole en vent a la Toulouse,
th all other French dishes that may be called for. My se
re at the until prices.

y boarders, \$1 per day; weekly boarders, \$2 per meek.

\$ d. WEAVEN

for the Company of the Comp

CARD.—Those of our customers who have open A account upon our books are beenly actified that the
to made off up to the 28th test, and respectively presented
tory to a settlement on or about the first of the new year.

It must be obvious to all that the peculiar condition of
matters renders it obligatory upon us to are; prompt and a
pictions, and, by so doing we presume no appoint will be as

NUMBER OF STREET OST LAND WARRANTS.—160-acre land
I rants, issued to Hannan Wax, No. 57,855, dated Fabr
1957, and Margaret L. A. Cumming, No. 37,765, dated Fabr
1956, have been four, mistaid, or stolen. All persons are lotted out to purchase them, as I have slide a correct in the Into prevent the issue of a patent, and made on application.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schieappe is prescribed with great success by the medical faculty is gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, chamies of schiedau of the blood, inadequate assimulation of food, and anaboused vitel sourcy, and, as a beverage, it has no superior in the worth.

Put up in quart and pint bettler, and for sale by all the druggists and grocers in Washington.

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RECENT and large reductions from the regular prices for all sift goods, shawls, robes, clanks, couris, embroideries, and other first class foreign dry goods generally.

It is seldom so favorable an opportunity occurs to make purchases at rates no advantageous to the consumer.

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Jan 3—10thif Dipposite Centre Market.